

APPLICATION
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TITLE: SEMICONDUCTOR MEMORY APPARATUS WITH
VARIABLE CONTACT CONNECTIONS, AND A
CORRESPONDING SEMICONDUCTOR APPARATUS

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**Semiconductor memory apparatus with variable contact
connections, and a corresponding semiconductor apparatus**

Description

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The present invention relates to a semiconductor memory apparatus and to a semiconductor apparatus.

10 Semiconductor memory apparatuses are known which have contacts in the form of ball grid arrays (BGA) in order to make contact with a printed circuit board. It is also known for semiconductor memory apparatuses to be fitted to a printed circuit board, symmetrically with respect to one another on two sides of the printed circuit board, by
15 means of what is referred to as clamp shelling. This makes it possible for two or more semiconductor memory apparatuses to use one line on the printed circuit board jointly. For this purpose, the connections of the contacts of the two semiconductor memory apparatuses
20 must, however, have mirror-image symmetry with respect to one another. When there are a large number of pins which cannot be interchanged, for example address pins or command pins, this leads to semiconductor memory apparatuses which have a very large number of contacts,
25 in which a large proportion of the contacts cannot be used and are provided only for symmetry purposes.

One object of the present invention is thus to provide a semiconductor memory apparatus and a semiconductor
30 apparatus which allow advantageous utilization of the available resources, and simple handling of the semiconductor memory apparatus.

This object is achieved by a semiconductor memory
35 apparatus having the features as claimed in claim 1, and by a semiconductor apparatus having the features as

claimed in claim 11. Preferred embodiments are the subject matter of the dependent claims.

According to the invention, a semiconductor memory
5 apparatus or a memory chip is produced, comprising an
integrated semiconductor memory and a connecting
apparatus and a package, with
the connecting apparatus comprising:

- a large number of contacts which are arranged like a
10 matrix and by means of which the semiconductor memory
apparatus can be connected to a printed circuit board
device or board, which is in particular to be populated,
for signaling purposes, or signal connections the large
number of contacts comprising a first contact group whose
15 connections or signal connections cannot be varied, a
second contact group whose connections or signal
connections can be varied, and an allocation contact or
mirror pin for receiving an external allocation signaling
or mirror signal; and

20 the integrated semiconductor memory comprising:

- a large number of internal connections, with the
large number of internal connections comprising a first
group of internal connections whose connections are
associated with contacts in the first contact group of
25 the connecting apparatus and are connected to them for
signaling purposes, and a second group of internal
connections whose connections can be connected to
different contacts in the second contact group of the
connecting apparatus for signaling purposes,

30 - an allocation connection which is connected to the
allocation contact of the connecting apparatus for
signaling purposes;

- a signal producing device which is connected to the
allocation connection for signaling purposes and is
35 designed to produce an internal allocation signal which
can assume at least two different states, depending on

the external allocation signal which is received via the allocation contact,

- an allocation device, remapping unit or steering unit, which is arranged between the second group of internal connections and the second contact group of the connecting apparatus and is connected to them and to the signal producing device for signaling purposes, with the allocation device being designed to carry out an allocation process between the internal connections in the second group and the contacts in the second contact group of the connecting apparatus by producing electrical signal connections between them as a function of the internal allocation signal which is produced by the signal producing device.

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In this case, the silicon chip, or what is referred to as the die, on which integrated circuits are formed, is considered as the integrated semiconductor memory as such. The connecting apparatus is used for fitting the semiconductor memory to a printed circuit board device. In this case, signal connections are formed between the semiconductor memory and the contacts, which are arranged like a matrix, of the connecting apparatus.

25 In the present document, the expression "the connections" of the contacts means that a specific type of signal or a specific signal is transmitted via the respective contact. The connections cannot be changed when there is a fixed association between the internal connections of the semiconductor memory and the respective contacts of the connecting apparatus. In contrast, the connections can be changed when there is no fixed association between the internal connections of the semiconductor memory and the contacts of the connecting apparatus, that is to say, 30 for example, the connections of two contacts can be interchanged internally. The allocation process is not

carried out until operation of the semiconductor apparatus begins. The invention makes this possible by connecting the allocation device in between.

5 One and the same semiconductor memory apparatus may therefore be provided with different contact connections by suitable connection of the allocation device. During the production process, all that is thus required is to produce one type of semiconductor memory, in which
10 different signals can be applied to the contacts as required. There is no need for the connections of the contacts of the semiconductor memory apparatus to be symmetrical with respect to one of the center axes of the semiconductor memory apparatus. The size of the
15 semiconductor memory apparatus can thus be reduced since there is virtually no longer any need to provide unused contacts, which were required for symmetry purposes.

The integrated semiconductor memory preferably
20 furthermore comprises a large number of external connections which are connected to the contacts in the connecting apparatus in a nonvariable manner for signaling purposes, the internal connections in the first group of internal connections are connected to the
25 respective external connections for signaling purposes, and the internal connections in the second group of internal connections can be connected via the allocation device to the respective external connections for signaling purposes.

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It is thus possible to vary the connections of some of the external connections. The change to the connections is made within the integrated semiconductor memory.

35 The large number of external connections are preferably arranged in at least one row, preferably essentially

centrally, on the integrated semiconductor memory. Furthermore and preferably, the second group of internal connections comprises connections, which it should be possible to access quickly, preferably addressing
5 connections, clock connections and/or command connections.

The contacts of the connecting apparatus, which are connected to connections of this type, must each be
10 provided at a specific position with respect to the printed circuit board device to which the semiconductor memory is attached. The semiconductor memory apparatus according to the invention thus makes it possible to connect connections of this type to the respectively
15 required contacts.

In one preferred embodiment, the signal producing device is designed to produce an internal allocation signal with two different states, in which
20 - when the internal allocation signal assumes the first state, the connections of the contacts in the second contact group of the connecting apparatus assume a first connection state which can be predetermined, and
- when the internal allocation signal assumes the
25 second state, the connections of the contacts in the second contact group of the connecting apparatus correspond essentially to the first connections, reflected along the longitudinal center axis or transverse center axis of the semiconductor memory
30 apparatus.

It is thus possible to produce semiconductor memory apparatuses in which the contacts of the connecting apparatus are connected to have at least partial mirror-
35 image symmetry with respect to one another. This therefore means that it is possible to produce just one

type of semiconductor memory apparatus, but to achieve different connections between the contacts of the connecting apparatus during the fitting of the semiconductor memory apparatus, so that it is only
5 necessary to use one type of semiconductor memory apparatus. This also makes it possible to reduce the scrap rate of populated printed circuit boards.

10 In a further preferred embodiment, the signal producing device is designed to produce an internal allocation signal with three different states, and when the internal allocation signal assumes the third state, the connections of the contacts in the second contact group of the connecting apparatus correspond essentially to the
15 first connections, reflected along the other center axis of the semiconductor memory apparatus as in the second state.

20 In a further preferred embodiment, the signal producing device is designed to produce an internal allocation signal with four different states, and when the internal allocation signal assumes the fourth state, the connections of the contacts in the second contact group of the connecting apparatus essentially correspond to the
25 first connections, reflected along the longitudinal center axis and the transverse center axis of the semiconductor memory apparatus.

30 The contacts of the connecting apparatus are preferably in the form of a ball grid array.

The allocation device preferably comprises logic gates.

35 Furthermore, the contacts in the second contact group are preferably arranged essentially symmetrically with

respect to the longitudinal center axis and/or transverse center axis of the semiconductor memory apparatus.

5 The signals to be transmitted between the internal connections of the integrated semiconductor memory and the contacts of the connecting apparatus are preferably not changed significantly by the transmission process. However, the signals can be processed, for example amplified.

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Furthermore, according to the invention, a semiconductor apparatus is provided, comprising at least two semiconductor memory apparatuses according to the present invention or a preferred embodiment thereof and a printed circuit board device, in which

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- the two semiconductor memory apparatuses are arranged essentially opposite one another on opposite sides of the printed circuit board device, and

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- the printed circuit board device comprises at least one allocation supply connection which can be connected to the allocation contact of one semiconductor memory apparatus for signaling purposes.

25 The semiconductor apparatus is preferably designed such that, during operation of the semiconductor apparatus,

- the allocation contact of the first semiconductor memory apparatus is not connected to the printed circuit board device for signaling purposes, and the internal allocation signal of the first semiconductor memory apparatus assumes the first state, and

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- the allocation contact of the second semiconductor memory apparatus is connected to a predetermined allocation supply connection of the printed circuit board device for signaling purposes, and the internal allocation signal of the second semiconductor memory apparatus assumes the second state.

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This makes it possible to use two semiconductor apparatuses, whose production processes are identical, in a clamp shell arrangement with a printed circuit board device.

During the process of populating the printed circuit board device, the first semiconductor memory apparatus is arranged and mounted in the "correct orientation" on the first side of the printed circuit board device. When the semiconductor memory apparatus is being fitted, the contacts of the semiconductor memory apparatus must be arranged to be coincident with the connections of the printed circuit board device. However, in this case, it is possible to arrange the semiconductor memory apparatus "the right way round", that is to say in the correct orientation, or "the wrong way round" or "upside down", that is to say in the incorrect orientation. Semiconductor memory apparatuses generally have a marking in order to ensure the correct orientation.

In this case, the allocation contact of the first semiconductor memory apparatus does not make contact with the printed circuit board device; but "floats". The allocation signal of the first semiconductor memory apparatus assumes the first state, and the first connections are used for the contacts of the semiconductor memory apparatus.

The second semiconductor memory apparatus is positioned in the correct orientation on the other side of the printed circuit board device. This means that the allocation supply connection of the printed circuit board device is connected for signaling purposes to the allocation contact of the second semiconductor memory apparatus. The allocation signal of the second

semiconductor memory apparatus assumes the second state, with the second contact group now being connected along the longitudinal center axis or transverse center axis of the semiconductor memory apparatus with respect to the connections of the first semiconductor memory apparatus. This allows a clamp shell arrangement.

The printed circuit board device preferably comprises at least two allocation supply connections which can be connected to the allocation contact of one semiconductor memory apparatus for signaling purposes and, depending on the allocation supply connection of the printed circuit board device to which the allocation contact of the second semiconductor memory apparatus is connected for signaling purposes, the internal allocation signal of the second semiconductor memory apparatus assumes the second state or the third state.

In this embodiment, only the first semiconductor memory apparatus need be arranged with the correct orientation with respect to the printed circuit board device. The second semiconductor memory apparatus can be arranged "in the correct orientation" or "incorrectly oriented", that is to say this allows the contacts of the second semiconductor memory apparatus to be connected correctly for both orientations.

In one preferred embodiment, the semiconductor apparatus is designed such that

- the printed circuit board device comprises at least four allocation supply connections;
- the allocation contact of the first and second semiconductor memory apparatus is connected to a respective predetermined allocation supply connection of the printed circuit board device for signaling purposes; and

- depending on the allocation supply connection of the printed circuit board device to which the allocation contact of the second semiconductor memory apparatus is connected for signaling purposes, the internal allocation
5 signal of the second semiconductor memory apparatus assumes the second state or the third state, and the internal allocation signal of the first semiconductor memory apparatus assumes the first state or the fourth state.

10

In this embodiment, both semiconductor memory apparatuses can be oriented "as required". In this case, however, the allocation contact of the first semiconductor memory apparatus must also be connected to an allocation supply
15 connection of the printed circuit board device for signaling purposes. The appropriate connections of the contacts of the semiconductor memory apparatus are formed "automatically".

20 Further objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become evident from the description of an example of one preferred embodiment, with reference to the drawings.

25 Figure 1 shows a schematic side view of a semiconductor apparatus according to the invention;

Figures 2A and 2B show schematic views of part of the surface faces of a printed circuit board device according
30 to the present invention;

Figure 3 shows a schematic cross-sectional view of a semiconductor memory apparatus according to the invention;

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Figure 4 shows a schematic view of an integrated semiconductor for a semiconductor memory apparatus according to the invention;

- 5 Figures 5A-5D show schematic views of the connections of the contacts of a connecting apparatus according to the invention.

- 10 Figure 6 shows a schematic illustration of a first embodiment of a signal producing device for a semiconductor memory apparatus according to the invention;

- 15 Figure 7A shows a schematic view of a first embodiment of an allocation device of a semiconductor memory apparatus according to the invention;

- Figure 7B shows a detailed view of a part of the allocation device shown in Figure 7A;

- 20 Figure 8 shows a schematic illustration of a second embodiment of a signal producing device for a semiconductor memory apparatus according to the invention;

- 25 Figure 9 shows a detailed view of a part of a second embodiment of an allocation device according to the invention;

- 30 Figure 10 shows a schematic illustration of a third embodiment of a signal producing device for a semiconductor memory apparatus according to the invention;

- 35 Figure 11 shows a third embodiment of a voltage divider according to the invention; and

Figure 12 shows a detailed view of a part of a third embodiment of an allocation device according to the invention.

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The invention provides a semiconductor memory apparatus in which the connections of at least some of the connecting contacts, or what is referred to as the "pin-out", can be changed during operation. This is carried out internally in the semiconductor memory apparatus, when an appropriate external signal is received.

Preferred embodiments of the semiconductor apparatus 10 according to the invention and of its components will be described in detail in the following text with reference to the figures.

Figure 1 shows a schematic side view of a semiconductor apparatus 10 according to the invention. The semiconductor apparatus 10 according to the invention comprises a printed circuit board device 12 and at least two semiconductor memory apparatuses 14. One semiconductor memory apparatus 14 is arranged on each side of the printed circuit board device 12, and is connected to it for signaling purposes. The semiconductor memory apparatuses 14 are arranged in what is referred to as a clamp-shell arrangement on the printed circuit board device 12. In this case, the semiconductor memory apparatuses 14 on the first and second sides of the printed circuit board device 12 are essentially symmetrically opposite one another.

The printed circuit board device 12 will be described in more detail with reference to Figures 2A and 2B.

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Figures 2A and 2B show schematic views of the surface faces of a printed circuit board device according to the present invention. Only a detail of the first side and second side of the printed circuit board device 12 can be
5 seen in each case here. The visible detail is in each case a section of the printed circuit board device 12 on which a semiconductor memory apparatus 14 is intended to be arranged. The black triangle in each case marks the same imaginary edge of the respective section of the
10 printed circuit board device 12.

The points marked with the letters A to H, M1 to M4 and X represent connections or pins on the printed circuit board device 12, to which a semiconductor memory
15 apparatus 14 (which will be described later) can be connected. In this case, the letters denote the pin connections, that is to say which signals should be transmitted via that connection. In this case, the connections A to H are, for example, addressing, command
20 or clock connections. The connections X are, for example, data connections. M1 to M4 are allocation supply connections, by means of which an external allocation signal (which will be described later) is transmitted to the semiconductor memory apparatus 14. According to the
25 invention, at least one allocation supply connection M1-M4 has to be provided for each two opposite semiconductor memory apparatuses 14.

In the clamp shell arrangement, some lines of the printed
30 circuit board device 12 transmit signals for two semiconductor memory apparatuses 14 which are arranged on respectively opposite sides of the printed circuit board device 12. These are preferably addressing, command or clock signals, which are transmitted via the connections
35 A-H to a connected semiconductor memory apparatus 14. In order to allow reliable operation, the signal paths for

these signals should be as identical as possible. It is thus advantageous for the connections A-H to be arranged on the two sides of the printed circuit board device 12 with mirror-image symmetry with respect to one another, with respect to the printed circuit board device 12. A schematic arrangement or schematic connection of the connections on the two sides of the printed circuit board device 12 can be seen, in the form of examples, in Figures 2A and 2B.

10

Figure 3 shows a preferred embodiment of the semiconductor memory apparatus 14 according to the present invention.

15 The semiconductor memory apparatus 14 according to the invention comprises a connecting apparatus 16 and an integrated semiconductor memory or silicon chip 18, on which integrated circuits are formed.

20 The connecting apparatus 16 comprises a large number of contacts 20 by means of which the semiconductor memory apparatus 14 can be attached to a printed circuit board device 12, and via which signals can be transmitted. The contacts 20 are in the form of a matrix or grid, preferably in the form of what is referred to as a ball grid array (BGA), on one surface face of the semiconductor memory apparatus 14. In this case, the contacts 20 are preferably solder points or BGA balls.

30 Figure 4 shows a schematic view of an integrated semiconductor memory 18 for a semiconductor memory apparatus 14 according to the invention.

The integrated semiconductor 18 has a large number of internal connections 22 and external connections 24. The internal connections 22 are in this case subdivided into

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two groups, a first group I and a second group II. The internal connections 22 in the group I are permanently connected to a respective external connection 24 for signaling purposes. In this case, an amplification
5 device, which is not illustrated, can also be provided between the internal connection 22 in the group I and the respective external connection 24. By way of example, this allows the signal to be processed.

10 According to the present invention, an allocation device 26 is provided between the internal connections 22 in the second group II and the respective external connections 24. The allocation device 26 makes it possible to vary the association between the internal connections 22 in
15 the group II and the respective external connections 24. The method of operation of the allocation device 26 will be described in detail later.

The integrated semiconductor memory 18 furthermore
20 comprises a signal producing device, which is not shown in Figures 3 and 4. This makes it possible to use an external allocation signal to produce an internal allocation signal, which is a logical signal with at least two states. The internal allocation signal is
25 supplied to the allocation device 26. The method of operation of the signal producing device will be described in detail later.

One external connection 24 is in the form of an
30 allocation connection 30, which can receive a transmitted external allocation signal and can pass it to the signal producing device. However, two or more external connections 24 may also be provided as the allocation connection 30.

The external connections 24 are connected by means of what are referred to as bonding wires 28 to the connecting apparatus 16, and by internal lines (which are not shown) of the connecting apparatus 16 to the contacts 20, for signaling purposes (Figure 3).

When a semiconductor memory apparatus 14 is to be fitted to a printed circuit board device 12, the contacts 20 of the connecting apparatus 16 must be connected in such a way as to match the pin connections of the printed circuit board device 12. In this case, the connections for a semiconductor memory apparatus 14 which is to be arranged on the side of the printed circuit board device 12 as shown in Figure 2A must be different to the connections for a semiconductor memory apparatus 14 which is to be arranged on the side of the printed circuit board device 12 shown in Figure 2B.

The semiconductor memory apparatus 14 according to the invention makes it possible to vary the connections of at least some of the contacts 20. This is made possible by the allocation device 26, which allows the connections to the external connections 24 to be changed, with these connections 24 in turn being connected to the contacts 20.

Figures 5A-5D show schematic views of various connections of the contacts 20 for a connecting apparatus 16 according to the invention. The black triangle in this case in each case marks the same edge of the connecting apparatus 16. The letters in each case denote the connections for the contacts 20, that is to say which signals are intended to be transmitted via the respective contact 20.

In comparison to Figure 5A, Figures 5B-5D show at least partially mirror-image connecting apparatuses 16, corresponding to those in Figure 5A. For this reason, only the connecting apparatus 16 that is shown in
5 Figure 5A will be described in detail.

The contacts 20 of the connecting apparatus 16 comprise a first contact group K1 whose connections cannot be varied, and a second contact group K2 whose connections
10 can be varied. The contact group K2 furthermore comprises an allocation contact 44, via which an external allocation signal M_ext can be received by the printed circuit board device 12. The allocation contact 44 is connected for signaling purposes to the allocation
15 connection 30 of the semiconductor memory apparatus 14.

Figure 5A shows connections which match the pin connections of the printed circuit board device 12 shown in Figure 2A, when the semiconductor memory apparatus 14
20 is arranged on the corresponding side of the printed circuit board device 12, and the edges that are marked by black triangles match one another. These connections will be referred to in the following text as the initial connections.

25

The connections that are shown in Figures 5B-5C can be provided by the semiconductor memory apparatus 14 according to the invention when an appropriate allocation signal M_ext is received via the allocation contact 44.

30

The connections that are shown in Figure 5C match the connections that are shown in Figure 2B on the second side of the printed circuit board 12 when the edges that are marked by the black triangles match one another. The
35 connections shown in Figure 2C, in which the connections of the contacts 20 are annotated A-H, have mirror-image

symmetry with respect to the axis A-A for the connections shown in Figure 2A.

5 The connections that are shown in Figure 5B match the connections that are shown in Figure 2B when the edges that are marked by the black triangles are opposite one another. The connections shown in Figure 2B, in which the connections of the contacts 20 are annotated A-H, have mirror-image symmetry with respect to the axis B-B for
10 the connections shown in Figure 2A. This is rotated through 180 degrees with respect to the connections in Figure 5C.

The following text is based on the assumption that the
15 initial connections as shown in Figure 5A exist when the semiconductor memory apparatus 14 is not receiving any external allocation signal. However, it is likewise feasible for an external allocation signal to have to be supplied in order to produce connections in this case.

20 When the semiconductor memory apparatus 14 receives a specific external allocation signal M_{ext} via the allocation contact 44 that is annotated M, the connections can be changed appropriately.

25 According to a first embodiment of the present invention, two different ways of connecting the contacts 20 can be provided. These may, for example, firstly be the connections shown in Figure 5A and the connections shown
30 in Figure 5B or Figure 5C, that is to say connections in mirror-image form along the axis A-A or B-B. Two different external allocation signals M_{ext} are required to do this. In this case, the lack of any signal being supplied or the lack of any contact with the allocation
35 contact 44 is regarded as an external allocation signal.

Figure 6 shows a schematic illustration of a first embodiment of a signal producing device 32 for a semiconductor memory apparatus 14 according to the invention.

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According to the first embodiment of the present invention, the signal producing device 32 has a resistor R and a comparison device 34. The comparison device 34 comprises a first input 36, a second input 38 and an
10 output 40, at which an internal allocation signal M_int is emitted. The comparison device 34 essentially compares the voltages which are applied to the inputs 36 and 38. If the voltage which is applied to the first input 36 is greater than the voltage which is applied to the second
15 input 38, the logic signal "1" is emitted at the output 40. If, on the other hand, the voltage which is applied to the first input 36 is less than the voltage which is applied to the second input 38, the logic signal "0" is emitted at the output 40.

20

The first input 36 has a voltage VDD applied to it, which is preferably the supply voltage, via the resistor. Furthermore, the first input 36 is connected to the allocation connection 30, via which the external
25 allocation signal M_ext is transmitted. A voltage VDD/2 is applied to the second input 38.

When no voltage is applied to the allocation connection 30, the input 36 "floats" on the basis of VDD. A "1" is
30 thus emitted as M_int. If a voltage, preferably ground (GND), is transmitted via the allocation connection 30, a "0" is emitted as M_int. M_int is shown as a function of M_ext in the following Table 1.

M_ext	M_int
-	1

GND	0
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Table 1

Figure 7A shows a schematic view of a first embodiment of an allocation device 26 for a semiconductor memory apparatus 14 according to the invention. Figure 7B shows a detailed view of a part of the allocation device 26 shown in Figure 7A.

The first embodiment of the allocation device 26 comprises a large number of the gates 42, which are illustrated in Figure 7B. As can be seen from the table in Figure 7B, the signal "S" which is applied to a first input is emitted when M_int is "1", and the signal "S_R" which is applied to a second input is emitted when M_int is "0". This signal "S" may, for example, be a signal for the connections as shown in Figure 5A. In contrast, the signal "S_R" may be a signal for the connections shown in Figure 5B or 5C.

As can be seen from Figure 7A, two internal connections 22 are in each case connected via two gates 42 to two external connections 24. Two signal connections can therefore be interchanged with one another in each case. As is shown in Figure 7A, the signal A or B may be emitted, for example, at the external connection 24 which is annotated "out1". The respective other signal, that is to say B or A, is then emitted at the external connection 24 annotated "out2".

This allows the connections shown in Figures 5A and 5B to be produced. The connections shown in Figures 5A and 5C could be produced by appropriately changing the connections of the internal connections 22.

The process of populating a semiconductor apparatus 10 according to the first embodiment will be described in the following text.

5 When populating the printed circuit board device 12 with the semiconductor memory apparatuses 14, the first semiconductor memory apparatus 14 on the first side of the printed circuit board device 12 is first of all attached and made contact with. The semiconductor memory
10 apparatuses 14 are in this case oriented correctly with respect to the printed circuit board device 12, that is to say the edges that are marked with black triangles are essentially on top of one another. In this case, the allocation contact 44 for the first semiconductor memory
15 apparatus 14 does not make contact with the printed circuit board device 12. The first semiconductor memory apparatus 14 thus has the initial connections.

The second semiconductor memory apparatus 14 is likewise
20 mounted and made contact with in the correct orientation on the second side of the printed circuit board device 12. In this case, depending on the configuration of the printed circuit board device 12, that is to say depending on whether the allocation supply connection is arranged
25 at M3 or M4, it is possible to use a semiconductor memory apparatus 14 in which the connections are in mirror-image form either about the axis A-A or about B-B as shown in Figure 5A.

30 This means that, when the allocation supply connection M3 is present, a semiconductor memory apparatus 14 is preferably used in which the connections can be in mirror-image form about the axis A-A and it is possible to produce the connections as shown in Figure 5C. In this
35 case, the semiconductor memory apparatus 14 is oriented in such a way that the edges that are marked by the black

triangles are located essentially one on top of the other. If, in contrast, the allocation supply connection M4 is present, a semiconductor memory apparatus 14 is preferably used in which the connections may be in mirror-image form about the axis B-B and the connections as shown in Figure 5B can be produced. In this case, the semiconductor memory apparatus 14 is oriented in such a way that the edges that are marked by the black triangles are essentially opposite one another.

10

The allocation contact 44 for the second semiconductor memory apparatus 14 makes contact with the allocation supply connection of the printed circuit board device 12. During operation of the semiconductor apparatus 10, a voltage other than VDD, preferably ground (GND), is then produced at the allocation contact 44 of the second semiconductor memory apparatus 14. The semiconductor memory apparatus 14 is thus then connected in a different way to the initial connections.

20

The process of populating the semiconductor apparatus 10 can thus be simplified considerably. Only one type of semiconductor apparatus 10 need be provided.

25 According to a second embodiment of the present invention, three different connections can be provided for the contacts 20. By way of example, these are the connections shown in Figures 5A-5C.

30 Figure 8 shows a schematic illustration of a signal producing device for the second embodiment of a semiconductor memory apparatus according to the invention.

35 The signal producing device 52 according to the second embodiment of the present invention comprises six

resistors R, a first comparison device 54 and a second comparison device 62. The comparison devices 54 and 62 operate in the same way as the comparison device 34 in the first embodiment. The comparison devices 54 and 62, respectively, have a respective first input 56 and 64, a
5 respective second input 58 and 66, and a respective output 60 and 68 for emitting the respective signal M1_int or M2_int. The internal allocation signal in this embodiment is formed by the two signals M1_int and
10 M2_int.

$3/4$ VDD is applied to the first input 56 of the first comparison device 54. $VDD/2$ is applied to the second input 58 of the first comparison device 54. Furthermore,
15 this input is connected to the allocation connection 30. A first internal allocation signal M1_int is emitted at the output 60 of the first comparison device 54.

$VDD/2$ is likewise applied to the first input 64 of the
20 second comparison device 62, and this input is likewise connected to the allocation connection 30. $VDD/4$ is applied to the second input 66. A second internal allocation signal M2_int is emitted at the output 68 of the second comparison device 62.

25 If there is no voltage at the allocation connection 30, $VDD/2$ is applied to the inputs 58 and 64 and a "0" is emitted as M1_int and a "1" is emitted as M2_int. If M_ext is equal to 0, a "0" is emitted as M1_int and a "0"
30 is emitted as M2_int. If M_ext is equal to VDD, a "1" is emitted as M1_int and a "1" is emitted as M2_int. The relationship between M_ext, M1_int and M2_int is shown in Table 2, below:

M_ext	M1_int	M2_int
-	0	1

0	0	0
VDD	1	1

Table 2

The second embodiment of the allocation device 26, which is not illustrated, comprises a large number of the gates 70 illustrated in Figure 9. The gate 70 comprises three inputs and one output. Depending on what is assumed for the values of M1_int and M2_int, one of the three input signals as shown in the table in Figure 9 is emitted. In the second embodiment of the allocation device 26, three internal connections 22 are in each case connected via three gates 70 to three external connections 24.

As can be seen from the table in Figure 9, the signal "S" which is applied to a first input is emitted when M1_int is "0" and M2_int is "1", the signal "S_R" which is applied to a second input is emitted when M1_int and M2_int are "1", and the signal "S_Rr" which is applied to a third input is emitted when M1_int and M2_int are "0". The signal "S" may, for example, be a signal for the connections shown in Figure 5A. In contrast, the signal "S_R" may be a signal for the connections shown in Figure 5B and the signal "S_Rr" may be a signal for the connections shown in Figure 5C, or vice versa.

The following text describes the process of populating a second embodiment of the semiconductor apparatus 10.

The first semiconductor memory apparatus 14 is arranged, oriented correctly as in the first embodiment, on the first side of the printed circuit board device 12. In this case, the allocation contact 44 of the first semiconductor memory apparatus 14 preferably does not make contact with the printed circuit board device 12,

and the first semiconductor memory apparatus 14 thus has the initial connections.

At least two allocation supply connections M3 and M4 are provided on the second side of the printed circuit board device 12 for a second embodiment of the printed circuit board device 12, via each of which different external allocation signals can be transmitted. The two allocation supply connections M3 and M4 are in this case preferably arranged symmetrically about a point with respect to the center of the pin connections of the printed circuit board device 12. The second semiconductor memory apparatus 14 may be arranged in any desired orientation. Depending on the allocation supply connection with which the second semiconductor memory apparatus 14 makes contact, the appropriate connections are provided for the contacts 20 of the second semiconductor memory apparatus 14.

Figure 10 shows a schematic illustration of a signal producing device for the third embodiment of a semiconductor memory apparatus according to the invention.

The third embodiment of the signal producing device 72 according to the present invention comprises five resistors R, a first comparison device 74, a second comparison device 82 and a third comparison device 90. The comparison devices 74, 82 and 90 operate in the same way as the comparison device 34 in the first embodiment. The comparison devices 74, 82 and 90 have a respective first input 76, 84 and 92, a second respective input 78, 86 and 94 and a respective output 80, 88 and 96 for emitting a respective signal M1_int, M2_int or M3_int. The internal allocation signal in this embodiment is formed by the three signals M1_int, M2_int and M3_int.

VDD is applied to the first input 76 of the first comparison device 74. This input is also connected to the allocation connection 30. $1/4$ VDD is applied to the
 5 second input 78 of the first comparison device 74. A first internal allocation signal M1_int is emitted at the output 80 of the first comparison device 74.

VDD is likewise applied to the first input 84 of the
 10 second comparison device 82, and the allocation connection 30 is likewise connected to this input. $VDD/2$ is applied to the second input 86. A second internal allocation signal M2_int is emitted at the output 88 of the second comparison device 82.

15 VDD is likewise applied to the first input 92 of the third comparison device 90, and this input is likewise connected to the allocation connection 30. $3/4$ VDD is applied to the second input 94. A third internal allocation signal M3_int is emitted at the output 96 of
 20 the third comparison device 90.

When there is no voltage at the allocation connection 30, VDD is applied to the inputs 76, 84 and 92, and a "0" is
 25 in each case emitted as M1_int, M2_int and M3_int. If M_ext is equal to $5/8$ VDD, a "0" is emitted as M1_int and M2_int, and a "1" is emitted as M3_int. If M_ext is equal to $3/8$ VDD, a "0" is emitted as M1_int and a "1" is emitted as M2_int and M3_int. If M_ext is equal to the
 30 ground signal (GND), a "1" is in each case emitted as M1_int, M2_int and M3_int. The relationship between M_ext, M1_int, M2_int and M3_int is illustrated in Table 3 below.

M_ext	M1_int	M2_int	M3_int
-	0	0	0

5/8 VDD	0	0	1
3/8 VDD	0	1	1
GND	1	1	1

Table 3

The third embodiment of the allocation device 26, which is not illustrated, comprises a large number of the gates 98 illustrated in Figure 12. The gate 98 comprises four inputs and one output. Depending on what is assumed for the values of M1_int, M2_int and M3_int, one of the three input signals is emitted as shown in the table in Figure 12. In the case of the third embodiment of the allocation device 26, four internal connections 22 are in each case connected via three gates 98 to four external connections 24.

As can be seen from the table in Figure 12, the signal "S" which is applied to a first input is emitted when M1_int, M2_int and M3_int are "0", the signal "S_R" which is applied to a second input is emitted when M1_int and M2_int are "0" and M3_int is "1", the signal "S_Rr" which is applied to a third input is emitted when M1_int is "0" and M2_int and M3_int are "1", and the signal "S_Q" which is applied to a fourth input is emitted when M1_int, M2_int and M3_int are "1".

The signal "S" may, for example, be a signal for the connections shown in Figure 5A, and the signal "S_Q" may be a signal for the connections shown in Figure 5D, or vice versa. In contrast, the signal "S_R" may be a signal for the connections shown in Figure 5B and the signal "S_Rr" may be a signal for the connections shown in Figure 5C, or vice versa.

The process of populating the third embodiment of the semiconductor apparatus 10 will be described in the following text.

5 At least two allocation supply connections M1 and M2 are provided on the first side of the printed circuit board device 12 in the third embodiment of the printed circuit board device 12, and at least two allocation supply connections M3 and M4 are provided on the second side of
10 the printed circuit board device 12, by each of which different external allocation signals can be transmitted. The two allocation supply connections M1 and M2 are in this case preferably arranged symmetrically about a point with respect to the center of the pin connections of the
15 printed circuit board device 12. The allocation supply connections M3 and M4 are furthermore preferably likewise arranged symmetrically about a point with respect to the center of the pin connections of the printed circuit board device 12.

20 The first semiconductor memory apparatus 14 is in this case arranged on the printed circuit board device 12 with any desired orientation. The allocation contact 30 of the first semiconductor memory apparatus 14 makes contact
25 with one of the two allocation supply connections M1 or M2. Depending on the allocation supply connection M1 or M2 with which the first semiconductor memory apparatus 14 makes contact, the appropriate connections are produced for the contacts 20 of the second semiconductor memory
30 apparatus 14, that is to say connections shown in either Figure 5A or 5D.

The second semiconductor memory apparatus 14 is arranged as provided in the second embodiment.

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In the embodiments described above, a highly simplified semiconductor apparatus has been described, for purposes of example. As a rule, a semiconductor memory apparatus 14 will have a greater number of contacts 20.

5 Furthermore, two or more pairs of semiconductor memory apparatuses 14 may, according to the invention, be arranged on one printed circuit board device 12.

List of reference symbols

10	Semiconductor apparatus
12	Printed circuit board device
14	Semiconductor memory apparatus
16	Connecting apparatus
18	Integrated semiconductor memory
20	Contacts
22	Internal connections
24	External connections
26	Allocation device
28	Bonding wire
30	Allocation connection
32	Signal producing device
34	Comparison device
36	First input
38	Second input
40	Output
42	Gate
44	Allocation contact
52	Signal producing device
54	First comparison device
56	First input
58	Second input
60	Output
62	Second comparison device
64	First input
66	Second input
68	Output
70	Gate
72	Signal producing device
74	First comparison device
76	First input
78	Second input
80	Output
82	Second comparison device

84	First input
86	Second input
88	Output
90	Third comparison device
92	First input
94	Second input
96	Output
98	Gate
A-H, X	Connections
M1-M4	Allocation supply connections
R	Resistor
M_ext	External allocation signal
M_int	Internal allocation signal
M1_int	First internal allocation signal
M2_int	Second internal allocation signal
M3_int	Third internal allocation signal
I	First group of internal connections
II	Second group of internal connections
K1	First contact group
K2	Second contact group